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ABSTRACT

Changes made at Library of Congress (LC) are considered and analyzed for their impact on the library at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA). The four LC changes analyzed are (1) the adoption of the International Standard Bibliographic Description for monographs (ISBD(M)); (2) desuperimposition (the return to use of the smallest, rather than the largest, element of organization as the first part of an entry); (3) proposed changes in LC subject headings; and (4) the use of LC classification at UCLA without modification. The advantages and disadvantages of these changes are discussed and charted against seven areas of impact--catalog, shelving order, library user, library processes, serials, automation, and opportunity for and value of consistency. Comparisons of UCLA and LC classification numbers are included, along with letters from library staff opposing the use of unmodified LC numbers. (LS)

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U C L A

Working Group on Public Catalogs

Subgroup 1 - Interim Report

Present & Impending Developments Based on Actions by LC

January 10, 1975

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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Members

Connie Bullock

Bob Eckert

Edith Fuller

Momoko Murakami

Arline Zuckerman

IR 003 844

INTRODUCTION

This document is a working paper prepared by a sub-committee of the UCLA Working Group on Public Catalogs. The material included consists of preliminary data gathered for analysis and consideration by the full Working Group during the course of their study.

UCLA
WGPC - SUBGROUP 1
Interim Report, Jan. 10, 1975

The charge to Subgroup 1 was to consider the changes, either present or imminent, affecting the UCLA Library catalogs, and to analyze their impacts on this library system.

The subgroup identified four particular changes, and decided to consider them in relation to seven areas of impact.

The four changes thus analyzed are: (I) The adoption of ISBD(M), (II) Of desuperimposition, (III) Of proposed subject heading changes, and (IV) Of the use of LC classification without modification.

The impact of each of these changes on the following areas was considered: (1) On the physical catalog, (2) On the shelving order in the stacks, (3) On the library user, (4) On library processes, (5) On the special implications of the handling of serials, (6) On the potential for automation, and (7) On the opportunity for consistency presented by a particular change, and the value of such consistency.

Attached pages 1a through 3b present the result of the subgroup's analysis of the Research Library catalog. It is assumed that self-cataloging branches and branches cataloged by the main library will vary in some degree from this analysis, but that much of it will be valid throughout the UCLA system.

Following are some of the aspects of these changes which entered into the above investigation.

I. Adoption of ISBD(M)

Machine and consortia compatibility are seen as significant advantages.

The difficulties of applying the ISBD(M) to pre-1820 books should be kept in mind.

II. Adoption of desuperimposition (or, more grammatically, Imposition)

Presently UCLA establishes entries which are new to our catalog according to AACR. With desuperimposition AACR would be used regardless of previous practice.

Possibilities for dealing with desuperimposition:

A. Maintain a single card catalog with both forms of entry, and provide SEE ALSO network. Subset decision: whether division should be based on date of imprint or date of imprint or date of cataloging.

B. Start a second catalog (of whatever form) using AACR and providing SEE ALSO network between old and new catalogs. Same (or similar) subset decision applies as for A.

C. Maintain a single card catalog, changing headings on short files to

agree with additions under AACR, and physically moving long files to AACR location without changing entries. SEE references rather than SEE ALSO's would be necessary. This option is seen by the subgroup as requiring maximum single time work, but minimum long range time investment.

II. Adoption of desuperimposition (continued)

The largest number of problems will arise from the changes in corporate entries. Corporate entries will be directly under name of group rather than under place or under larger institution in a hierarchy. This will result in an enormous volume of cards under certain non-distinctive words such as "University" and "Institute".

Some of the changes to be expected in personal name entry practice:

(1) Entry under the form of name favored by author, e.g. entries will be made under pseudonyms, under initials rather than full names (as, Smith, R. F. [i.e. Ronald Frank].

(2) Italian names with prefixes will be changed to begin with the prefix (as, D'Annunzio).

All such changes place increased dependence on explanatory or historical references (references need to be made in both directions). In actual practice such cross references are frequently abandoned in an older catalog, whether it is formally closed or not.

III. Subject heading changes

LC wants to totally revamp their subject headings if they close their own catalog. This could be done without relation to previous headings if they have their subject heading list on computer by the time the 9th edition is compiled. The scale of the changes to be dealt with is uncertain if LC does not close its catalog, although it is sure to be substantial even so. It is certain to be wholesale with the closing of the catalog.

Possible areas of subject heading change and purposes:

1. Modernization of terminology (from Electronic calculating machines to Computers; from European War, 1914-1918 to World War I, 1914-1918)

2. Reform of terminology (from Women as doctors to Women doctors; from Mexicans in the U. S. to Mexican Americans & Mexicans in the U. S.)

3. Simplification of headings (presumably for easier computer manipulation) relating to people (from Artists, American & Artists - U. S. to Artists - U. S.)

4. Giving fuller coverage, e.g. the use of duplicate, but reversed, headings for local geographical interest - California - Los Angeles & Los Angeles - Agriculture). It is estimated that such coverage will increase the number of cards for affected entries by 40%.

IV. Use of LC classification without modification

Such unmodified use has been considered several times in the past. The subgroup found excellent responses to the proposal in memos from May through

July of 1969. Three of these, from the bibliographers, the URL Reference Department, and the Public Services Committee, have been appended, along with several comparisons of the LC and Cutter-Sanborn tables illustrating the problems which could develop if the two were interfiled.

CONSIDERATION OF THE URL PUBLIC CATALOG

IMPACTS	I. OF ISBD(M)	II. OF DESUPERIMPOSITION (Reference is to 3 possibilities for dealing with desuperimposition: A. Maintain single card catalog with both forms of entry, and provide XX network; B. Start second catalog using AACR and provide XX network; C. Maintain single card catalog, changing headings on short files to AACR, and moving long files to AACR locations without changing entries (X's rather than XX's would be necessary).)
1. Physical	More extension cards would be needed, increasing the size of the catalog	With solution A.: Growth pattern would be similar to present except that there would be a volume of XX's to be filed. With solution B: Not considered. With solution C: Tremendous dislocation of long files would create different growth patterns. Shifting would involve enormous amount of work on a short time basis.
2. Shelving order	None	Discrepancies will occur between old cutter nos. and new entries, assuming there is no reclassification. Ways to deal with above: 1. Continue former cuttering. Burden is on cataloger. Many errors would be inevitable. 2. Abandon hope and deliberately embark on double locations. (See also the discussion in column IV.) Splitting of corporate bodies means that a patron looking for material coming from a particular institution will have a great many places to look; and the serendipity value of research will be substantially diminished.

CONSIDERATION OF THE URL PUBLIC CATALOG

IMPACTS	III. OF SUBJECT HEADING CHANGES (Reference is to same potential methods of dealing with subject heading changes as apply to desuperimposition (A., B., & C.) in II., although there are stronger reasons for not adopt-A.)	IV. OF USE OF LC CLASSIFICATION WITHOUT MODIFICATION
1. Physical	Same as II.1. except that the proposed changes relating to local headings would result in increased number of subject headings per title.	None, except that the call number is of some use in arranging cards for filing, in order to distinguish editions, translations, etc.
2. Shelving order	There is some potential for separation of related works if cuttered subject headings are changed. However, the potential for dislocation is not as great as in II.2.	The order of shelving will be immediately disrupted with no rational basis, with editions and translations of a work not necessarily together; and even works by different authors intershelved in most classes. This dislocation is different from that experienced in II.2., in that this dislocation, occurring through adopting LC call nos. in toto, means unpredictable intershelving and scattering of works; while dislocation resulting from desuperimposition is consistent--works would appear in separate discrete places in the shelving order.

'CONSIDERATION OF THE URL PUBLIC CATALOG

IMPACTS	I. OF ISBD(M)	II. OF DESUPERIMPOSITION
3. User	Readability will be affected--proliferation of numbers unrelated to use in the catalog is confusing. A period of confusion and retraining of staff and patrons will be unavoidable.	All users are easily discouraged, and desuperimposition will result in less success at the public catalog because of the multiplicity of locations where the user will have to look. The necessary retraining of users at all levels will be very extensive. Even greater incompatibility with standard bibliographies than already exists can be expected, e.g. Mansell. If solution A. applies, habitual users will continue to find familiar file and may overlook XX references.
4. Library processes	Retraining of catalogers, other processing staff and public service personnel will be required. For catalogers, the new rules demand analysis of intricate relationships rather than straight-forward transcription. Because of judgmental function of cataloger, variations and discrepancies may arise. Time factor in cataloging will be increased over that for present relatively mechanical description. The burden of retraining the public by public service personnel will be great. Some increase of workload for typists and filers can be expected. There is potential for ISBD(M) to be required in ordering and ILL work, where it would cause increases in workload.	The greatest burden of immediate response to the problems will be in processing departments. Phases of response in Catalog Section: a. Recognition of conflict between headings. b. Decision-making phase of response, since each problem is individual to some extent, and decisions must be made with care that a consistent network is being established. c. Implementation phase, including card modification, shifts of cards in the public catalog, and making of necessary references and authority files. Same phases of response will be required in ordering (i.e. Recognition of conflict, Decision-making, and Implementation). Any single-entry files, such as IP,S/O & serials would be particularly affected. Bibliographic search staff will have to learn to desuperimpose entries from pre-existing bibliographies. Bibliographic searching will become more time consuming. Public service staffs will have to devote a great deal of time to the retraining of patrons; and greater expenditures of staff time will be required to accomplish reference, ILL, and other functions.

CONSIDERATION OF THE URL PUBLIC CATALOG

IMPACTS	III. OF SUBJECT HEADING CHANGES	IV. OF USE OF LC CLASSIFICATION WITHOUT MODIFICATION
3. User	If A. or B. is adopted, considerable confusion results. C. provides most usefulness for patrons but any improvement in headings is a great advantage for the user. Considerable retraining of users would be necessary. Incompatibility of revised headings with LC printed subject catalogs will provide some problems.	Intershelving of two separate cuttering systems would prove most confusing to the user, who has come to depend on authors, editions, translations being rationally related and intershelved in the stacks. The UCLA libraries have made great efforts to maintain a consistency of shelving for books related by language, period, culture, etc., which it would be foolhardy to disrupt for the assumed economies of the library's internal processing and at the expense of the library's users.
4. Library processes	Cataloging and public service units would feel the primary effect. Subject headings are under firmer authority control than entries, making conflicts easier to resolve. Similar response phases as II.4.	An assumed benefit in adopting LC call nos. in toto appears to be time saved in "shelf-listing," i.e. establishing cutter nos. from existing tables in use at UCLA and checking the shelf list for alphabetization and uniqueness within a classification. It is estimated that presently this process takes approx. 30 seconds per book. One would not be able to use the LC call no. in toto without at least checking the shelf list for uniqueness--it would not be sufficient to merely add an 'X' to the call number to establish uniqueness. (One might end up with two such X'd call nos. or with an already existing call no. with an 'X' included (on a book which UCLA had cataloged previously).) Public service units would find it necessary in some cases to explain to patrons the "non-rationality" behind the call number/ shelving order, when they expect to find books shelved together in the stacks, e.g. all description books on Berlin. Acquisitions and catalog searching of the shelf list for different editions, translations, etc. becomes impossible (necessitating an extra trip upstairs to consult the public catalog by main entry). The values of the shelf list as a tool in itself, for use by staff and consultation by patrons, would be greatly diminished--since the cards would no longer be related to each other in a rational order.

IMPACTS	I. OF ISBD(M)	II. OF DESUPERIMPOSITION
5. Serials	ISSN is required in series notes and drop notes, with resulting additional work to obtain, include and proofread.	Changes would affect Visible File, CSTL and its data base. Inconsistencies between existing bibliographies and any new form of entry must be scrutinized carefully.
6. Automation potential	The purpose of this change is to become consistent with automation development, and its principal value lies here.	In an automated system there is greater dependence on MARC tapes,so that the same problems of response apply as in II.4. above. Major decisions on a method of desuperimposition must be made before automation is undertaken. After automation is begun, some authority functions can be done by program.
7. Value of consistency	There is a potential for consistency with leading research libraries in the U.S., and within local or statewide systems. There is value in maintaining maximum consistency between URL and other UCLA units.	Same as I.7.

CONSIDERATION OF THE URL PUBLIC CATALOG

IMPACTS	III. OF SUBJECT HEADING CHANGES	IV. OF USE OF LC CLASSIFICATION WITHOUT MODIFICATION
5. Serials	No different effects from II.5.	Presumably, older titles will keep the same call nos. as continuations. However, new titles, especially when interfiled into long ranges of journals (as AP2 and AP4) will cause disruption of the normal and expected alphabetical arrangement by title.
6. Automation potential	Same as II.6.	There is a potential usefulness in having the ability to search automatic files by classification, as, for instance, in the ethnic bibliographies sections, where one could search by the cutter no. for a particular ethnic group, as "Mexican Americans--M5". Such current awareness searches would be of interest to many patrons, but would not be useful or realistic searches unless the cutter no. stays constant (or relatively constant) throughout the entire classification system. Using the Cutter-Sanborn tables, one obtains the same number or one that is very close to the same. Using the LC schema tables, however, the numbering is much more flexible and it is possible to get different cutter numbers in different classes.
7. Value of consistency	Same as II.7.	Consistency with the Library of Congress means that we would be more likely to assign the same call number to a book as certain other libraries. However, while there are a great many reasons to keep internal consistency within a particular catalog and shelving system, it is not necessary, nor even very valuable, to maintain the call number identically throughout larger systems.

May 13, 1969

The proposal to switch to LC Cutter numbers, as formulated in Mr. Miles' memo of April 24, and generally, to work toward the use of unadapted LC call numbers, is dangerous in the extreme. The samples of call numbers given in Table B fail to demonstrate the impact that such a switch would have. I herewith present a small sample of what the interfiling of UCLA and LC Cutter numbers would do to the Arabic Literature class. (See Attachment). Multiply this result by the many thousand parallel cases throughout the entire Literature class (P) and you can see that the result is tantamount to total chaos.

The havoc that would be created in classes other than P, while not as immediately apparent as in the Literature class, would, in its overall impact be equally great, because the very fact that the differences between the old and the new numbers would appear smaller to the eye, would make correct shelving --always a precarious matter--entirely impossible.

Thus readers would not know where to look, shelvers would not know how to shelve, and the very coherence and integration of books on the shelves, which is the prerequisite for open stacks, would be destroyed. Such a destruction of meaningful order is defensible only if a return to closed stacks were planned.

It should never be forgotten that LC is a closed-stack library, and that its classification is useful only if it is intelligently adapted to the character of the individual library that uses it. As far as Near Eastern cataloging is concerned, these adaptations have been very numerous. Only by frequently ignoring LC class numbers, or by choosing from LC's offered alternatives, is it possible to build meaningful collections in which books interrelated by language, period, and culture are brought together instead of being dispersed according to the abstract and rigid principles that underlie the LC scheme. Thus a mechanical and wholesale adoption of LC class numbers

in general and LC Cutter numbers in particular at a time when the UCLA Library possesses two million books cataloged with different Cutter tables and with frequent deliberate and judicious departures from LC class numbers is tantamount to destroying the very meaning and purpose of the UCLA's open stack research library.

Miriam Lichtheim

The above outline has been endorsed by all the bibliographers, for it applies equally in all parts of the classification. We wish to add a few words of elaboration:

We are being asked to destroy the order of the open stack collection for the sake of; a) a speed-up in cataloging, and b) adjustment to future computerization. Our answer to these points is: a) The superimposition of LC Cutter numbers on UCLA Cutter numbers would require quite as much checking and adjusting as is now done because it will be necessary to check in each case whether LC's call number is not already in use here for a different book. To append an X to each call number would not solve this problem. If Cutter numbers are not checked for uniqueness we would obtain identical Cutter numbers for different authors, each number ending in an identical X. Hence no saving of time would result but only the total confusion outlined above. b) The computer of the future, if it is to have any value, must be capable of digesting all types of call numbers, ours, LC's, and the many variations of LC numbers which LC has been using and is currently using. The sample of LC numbers prepared by the Catalog Department shows that in the subject classes, three different types of Cutters are used: 1) Cutters from the first initial of the name; 2) Cutters from the second letter; and two different Cutter numbers for the same author if he has two books in any one part of the classification. Hence there is not even one LC system which we could follow.

Before the URL was built we all well remember Mr. Vosper describing the intellectual experience which using the new library would be. And indeed the jobs of all of us have consisted in building and servicing well organized, meaningful open-stack collections which invite study and browsing. This proposal strikes at the heart of that experience and destroys the very purpose of our jobs.

Norman Dudley
Miriam Lichtheim
Rosemary Neiswender
Dorothy Harmon
Edwin Kaye
Richard O'Brien
Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr.
J. M. Edelstein
Charlotte Spence
Antonina Babb
Shimeon Brisman

TO: Robert Vosper
Jean Aroeste
Bruce Pelz
Paul Miles
Esther Koch
Mr. Moore
Mr. Cox
Mr. Greco
Miss Ackerman

APPENDIX

Samples of Call Numbers of Modern Arabic Authors
Classed in PJ 7804

(Cataloged with LC cards)

	UCLA Call Number	LC Call Number
'Abd Allah, Muh.	A125j	A5J3
'Abd Allah, Sufi	A126n	A52N5
'Abd al-Aziz, M.	A129q	A238Q3
'Abd al-Bari, H.	A131a	B3A7
'Abd al-Hadi, Muh.	A132s	A 6S5
'Abd al-Halim, I.	A1331h	A272H8
'Abd al-Hamid, A.	A135a	H3A8
'Abd al-Qaddus, I.	A136b	A35B48 and Q3F5 ***
'Abd al-Rahman, M.	A1362r	A37R3
'Abd al-Sabur, S.	A137a	S3A9
'Abd al-Wahid, A.	A141a	W3A9
'Abd Rabbih, A.	A144h	R3H3

***Of 10 titles by this author, LC cataloged 4 with the Cutter A35, 4 with the Cutter Q3 and 2 were printed without call numbers.

It is clear from this sample that LC has been using two different Cutter systems simultaneously: 7 titles are cuttered with the authors' initial letters, and 5 are cuttered from the second part of the name. I want to emphasize that all these cards are new cards, done under the present P.L. 480 program and printed within the last three or four years.

Now apart from having to contend with LC's own inconsistencies and errors (and I am prepared to document that all types of errors are on the increase at LC) it seems very clear that if the two sets of numbers were interfiled--and I am assuming that only authors not yet represented would be given LC Cutters-- the result would be an indescribable chaos.

June 3, 1969

TO: PAUL MILES

FROM: REFERENCE DEPARTMENT, URL

RE: YOUR APRIL 25 MEMORANDUM ON ADOPTING THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SYSTEM OF ASSIGNING AUTHOR NUMBERS

Your memorandum has been circulated to all members of the Reference Department staff, who have commented upon it individually. This memorandum is a synthesis of their reaction.

The idea of finding ways to use the total LC card, especially in view of prospects for future automation, seems excellent. Any method that will get books on the shelves more quickly and economically, and that will reduce variations in cataloging between different libraries, has much to recommend it.

However, we take it that the re-Cuttering of books already in the UCLA system is not proposed. We assume that re-Cuttering of the existing collection would involve remarking of books, altering catalog and shelflist cards, and shifting books on the shelves -- a lengthy process whose cost would probably be prohibitive. The lists accompanying your memorandum seem to indicate that two systems are anticipated. Are we correct in this assumption?

If the result of adopting this proposal is to be a dualized classification system, the Reference Staff unanimously agrees that extreme confusion -- the term most often used is "chaos" -- would ensue. The effect might be similar to that of so-called "briefclassing," which divides books on the same subject or by the same author while seeming to employ a consistent scheme. If only new books are to be Cuttered by the LC system, the dividing line would be a specific date in the processing history of the library (not the imprint date, certainly!) and as a result would be incomprehensible to all patrons and most librarians.

Could we ask for a report from the Catalog Department on this proposal, indicating both long and short-run advantages and drawbacks? We should like to see, for example, parallel shelving sequences for works by a single voluminous author, such as Shakespeare or Victor Hugo. We believe that a more concentrated sample would be meaningful. Also, have alternatives to intershelving been considered? In extreme cases, the result of intershelving might be comparable to that of following two classification shcemes which are intershelved according to a mysterious prescription. It seems, in fact, more dangerous than using two distinct schemes -- which can at least be noticeable separated -- because it gives the outward appearance of being consistent. Libraries that use two classification schemes (e.g., the University of Wisconsin which is probably still in the process of shifting from Cutter to LC, and allows open access only to LC classified books) can at least segregate books on one system from those on the other. Or the stacks could simply be closed, permitting no browsing at all.

The choices between classification schemes and Cuttering systems may not be all that important as long as whatever scheme is adopted is rational, intelligible, and consistent. Emerson says that "a foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of small minds." However, we believe that consistency in classification, far from

being foolish, is essential. We believe that the interests of readers must be paramount, and that one of their greatest needs is that a book stack be arranged logically and in a way which they themselves can grasp readily. The members of the Reference Staff would ask that no innovation be introduced that will increase the confusion of patrons.

cc: Esther Koch, Catalog Dept.
Jean Aroeste, Chairman, Public Services Committee
Bruce Pelz, Chairman, Technical Processes Committee
Robert L. Collison

July 8, 1969

TO: Paul Miles, Assistant University Librarian

FROM: Jean Aroeste, Public Services Committee

SUBJECT: Proposed adoption of LC Cuttering System

At its June 3, 1969, meeting, the Public Services Committee discussed the proposal to change from UCLA to LC Cuttering in anticipation of use of the MARC-II tapes. Esther Koch attended this meeting to answer questions about cataloging implications. As chairman of that meeting, I am communicating the Public Services Committee's reactions and questions re this proposal.

We appreciate the desirability of finding ways to use the total LC card and of benefiting from the economy, as described in George Schaerer's estimates, of using only non-professional staff to Cutter book numbers. However, we believe that the effects of intershelving books Cuttered by two systems would be exceedingly confusing for patrons, not to mention shelvers and other library staff. This confusion would probably be most severe in the literature classifications, but would also intrude on certain other subjects -- particularly when biographical material is involved, as in your sample of the DD247 class which shows Goebbels and Goering intermingled.

It should be noted that the Cuttering system now employed by UCLA often provides one of the few unemonic devices available to patrons, and it would be very difficult for patrons who have become accustomed to our Cuttering system to adapt to the double standard that would result were UCLA to change to LC Cuttering. Even patrons who are unaware of unemonic aspects are accustomed to finding books by a literary author or about a biographical subject together on the shelves. It seems to us that the proposed dual system would severely cripple the direct approach to searching and browsing that is normally offered by the open stack system.

The UCLA Library has often devoted great time and cost to projects that will make it a more satisfactory resource for its patrons. By the same token, an economy or internal convenience that will make the Library less usable for patrons should be considered retrogressive. The Public Services Committee feels that the LC Cuttering proposal must be carefully considered to determine whether the Library's patrons would be well served by its results, and that it should not be adopted unless it is approved, after examination of arguments on its merits and drawbacks, by the Advisory Council.

The Public Services Committee hopes that discussion of the proposal will continue as more data becomes available and as arguments for and against the proposal are developed. We have already mentioned to Miss Koch that we would like more information from the Catalog Department on cataloging aspects of the proposed change in terms of standards, economy, and both long and short-term results. It would be useful to have additional lists showing the effects of a dual system on a larger sample of biographical subjects and on the works of a voluminous author. It is our understanding that the Technical Processes

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA—(Letterhead for interdepartmental use)

Committee was told that the 360/30 computer planned for Unit II might be programmed to convert LC numbers on cards to our numbering system. If so, might this not offer an alternative means of adapting to the possibilities of the MARC-II tapes? As another alternative, has there been consideration of the possibility of re-Cuttering books that have been Cuttered by the UCLA system? We appreciate the horrible expense, in every sense, of such a move, but if a change to LC Cuttering is really unavoidable, this should be considered.

May we hear from you about your reactions to this memorandum and particularly about the prospects of programming the 360/30 computer to adapt LC to UCLA Cutter numbers? The Chairman of Public Services Committee for July through September will be Annelie Rosenberg.

cc: Robert Vosper
Everett T. Moore
Annelie Rosenberg
Bruce Pelz
Esther Koch

Column 1: Call numbers as assigned by UCLA and as they are now in the shelflist.

Column 2: Call numbers as they would appear in the UCLA shelflist if LC cutter numbers had been used as shown on the printed cards, and interfiled with UCLA cutter numbers used for original cataloging.

Column 1	Column 2	
HD 31 M33h	HD 31 M33h	March, James Gardner. Handbook of organizations. [c1965]
HD 31 M33o	HD 31 M298	March, James Gardner. Organizations. [1958]
HD 31 M349m	HD 31 M299	Marrow, Alfred Jay. Management by participation. [1967]
HD 31 M356p 1939	HD 31 M3 1939	Martin, Prestonia (Mann). Prohibiting poverty. [1939]
HD 31 M3a	HD 31 M318	Martindell, Jackson. The appraisal of management: for executives and investors. [1962]
HD 31 M36a	HD 31 M32	Martindell, Jackson. The scientific appraisal of management. [1950]
HD 31 M365a	HD 31 M33 1954a	Marvin, Philip Roger. Administrative management. 1954.
HD 31 M365m	HD 31 M365m	Marvin, Philip Roger. Management goals. 1968.
HD 31 M375h	HD 31 M333	Mason, Joseph G. How to build your management skills. [1965]
HD 31 M38e	HD 31 M335	Massie, Joseph L. Essentials of management. [1964]
HD 31 M38eF	HD 31 M38eF	Massie, Joseph L. Methodes actuelles de direction des entreprises. 1967.
HD 31 M412a	HD 31 M339	Mauser, Ferdinand F. American business. [1966]

Call Number Comparison

Column 1: Call numbers as assigned by UCLA and as they are now in the shelflist.

Column 2: Call numbers as they would appear in the UCLA shelflist if LC cutter numbers had been used as shown on the printed cards, and interfiled with UCLA cutter numbers used for original cataloging.

Column 1	Column 2	
PS 3563 M483e	PS 3563 E44E5	Melfi, Laonard. Encounters. [1967]
PS 3563 M565g	PS 3563 M565g	Matcalf, Paul C. Genoa, a telling of wonders. 1965.
PS 3563 M576A17	PS 3563 E9P6	Meyrs, Joan Simpson. Poetry and a libretto. [1965]
PS 3563 M5815d	PS 3563 M5815d	Michaels, Sidney. Dylan. [c1964]
PS 3563 M582m	PS 3525 1188MS	Michel, Milton Scott. The murder of me. [1961]
PS 3563 M584b	PS 3563 13684	Middleton, Cosatta. Behind the looking glass. [1968]
PS 3563 M616w	PS 3563 138W5	Miller, Heather Ross. The wind southerly. [1967]
PS 3563 M668d	PS 3563 15D3	Mintz, Ruth Finer. The darkening green. [1965]
PS 3563 M786c	PS 3563 M786c	Moore, Robin. The country town. [1967]
PS 3563 M786g	PS 3563 M786g	Moore Robin. The Green Berets. [c1965]
PS 3563 M832a	PS 3563 08743S6	Morris, Harry Caesar. The sorrowful city. 1965.
PS 3563 M8353g	PS 3563 08747G5	Morrison, Lillian, The ghosts of Jersey City, & other poems. [1967]

AUTHOR NUMBERS

Since the publication of the Library of Congress author number table in Cataloging Service, Bulletin 65 (August 1964), it has been revised in June 1966, and again in February 1971. Following is the text of the latest revision:

Library of Congress call numbers consist in general of two principal elements: class number and author number, to which are added as required symbols designating a particular work and a particular book. This statement offers a brief explanation of the Library's system of author numbers, or, more properly, of assigning the symbols by which names are designated and differentiated in call numbers.

Library of Congress author symbols are composed of an initial letter followed by Arabic numbers. The numbers are used decimally and are assigned on the basis of the tables given below in a manner that preserves the alphabetical order of names within a class.

1. After the initial letter S

for the second letter:	a	ch	e	h	i	m	o	p	t	u
use number:	2	3	4	5			6		7	8 9

2. After the initial letters Qu

for the third letter:	a	e	i	o	r	y
Use number:	3	4	5	6	7	9

3. After other initial consonants

for the second letter:	a	e	i	o	r	u	y
use number:	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

4. After initial vowels

for the second letter:	b	d	l	m	n	p	r	s	t	u	y
use number:	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		9		

Letters not included in the foregoing tables are assigned the next higher or lower number as required by previous assignments in the particular class.

The following examples illustrate the application of these tables:

1. Names beginning with the letter S:

Sabine	.S15/S116	Seaton	.S4 /S44	Steel	.S7 /S81
Saint	.S2 /S13	Shank	.S45/S52	Storch	.S75/S88
Schaefer	.S3 /S29	Shipley	.S5 /S55	Sturges	.S8 /S93
Schwedel	.S37/S41	Smith	.S6 /S64	Sullivan	.S9 /S95

2. Names beginning with the letters Qu:

Quabbe	.Q3 Q2	Quick	Q5 Q4	Qureshi	.Q7 Q62
Queener	.Q4 Q31	Quoist	Q6 Q52	Quynn	.A9 Q76

3. Names beginning with other consonants:

Carter	.C3/C24	Cinelli	.C5/C49	Crocket	.C7 /C872	Cyprus	.C9/C99
Cecil	.C4/C32	Corbett	.C6/C81	Croft	.C73/C874		
Childs	.C45/C43	Cox	.C65/C83	Cullen	.C8/C89		

4. Names beginning with vowels:

Abernathy	.A2/A14	Ames	.A5/A51	Arundel	.A78/A79
Adams	.A3/A21	Appleby	.A6/A64	Atwater	.A87/A88
Aldrich	.A4/A36	Archer	.A7/A67	Austin	.A9 /A93

Since the tables provide only a general framework for the assignment of author numbers, it should be noted that the symbol for a particular name is constant only within a single class.

Call Number Comparison

LC and UCLA Cuttering Systems

Column 1: Call numbers as assigned by UCLA and as they are now in the shelflist.

Column 2: Call numbers as they would appear in the UCLA shelflist if LC cutter numbers had been used as shown on the printed cards, and interfiled with UCLA cutter numbers used for original cataloging.

Column 1	Column 2	
DD 247 G55H3	DD 247 G55H3	Heiber, Helmut. Joseph Goebbels. [1962]
DD 247 G5519	DD 247 G5519	Iwo, Jack. Gobbels erobert die Welt. 1936.
DD 247 G55K48	DD 247 G6K4	Kessemeier, Carin. Der Leitartikler Goebbels in den MS-Organeu "Der Angriff" und "Das Reich." 1967.
DD 247 G55M31	DD 247 G6M33	Manvell, Roger. Doctor Goebbels, his life and death. [1960]
DD 247 G55P5	DD 247 G6P5	Pick, Frederick Walter. The art of Dr. Goebbels. 1942.
DD 247 G55R4	DD 247 G6R5	Riess, Curt. Joseph Goebbels, a biography. 1948.
DD 247 G55S32 1963	DD 247 G6S3 1964	Schaumburg-Lippe, Friedrich Christian. Dr. G. [1964, c1963]
DD 247 G55S47e	DD 247 G55S47E	Semmler, Rudolf. Goebels, the man next to hitler. 1947.
DD 247 G555D16	DD 247 G6E2	Ebermayer, Erich. Gefahrtin des Teufels. [1952]
DD 247 G56R5E	DD 247 G63R513	Ritter, Gerhard. The German resistance. [1958]
DD 247 G565W66	DD 247 G65W5	Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, Fanny (von Fock) grafin von. Carin Goring. [c1934]